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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

Name of Candidate	AAYUSHI BANSAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1195934
Center	ONLINE	Date	08/08/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The Cholas are inextricably linked with the zenith of Dravidian art and architecture. Comment. (150 words) 10
चोल द्रविड़ कला और स्थापत्य की पराकाष्ठा से अनन्य रूप से संबद्ध हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Cholas ruled the South India (Tamil Nadu region) ~~in~~ reaching zenith in 10th – 12th centuries.

Dravidian architecture

① Temple architecture :- Featuring lofty gopurams, tall vimana, Dravidian style temples built.
Eg → Brihadeshwara temple, Tanjore
└ monolithic temple

② City Building → Built ~~Kaveri~~ Madurai, Tanjore, Puhar etc.
Eg → ~~Ganga~~ Gangai Konda cholapuram by Rajendra I

③ Structural temples → Apart from rock cut, standalone temples.

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Dravidian art

① Painting → Evolved unique style, based on local tradition. Eg → Ramayan, Mahabharat wall paintings

② Sculpture → Bronze statues like famous Natraj.

③ Influenced South Asian art (Eg → Angkor Vat in Cambodia)

④ Vijaynagara Kingdom & Nayaks largely tried to revive Chola art (Eg Lepakshi temple Virupaksha temple)

Cholas brought a golden age of art & architecture in South India.

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2. Among the major legacies of the Indian freedom movement, civil liberties formed an important one. Analyse. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की प्रमुख विरासतों में, नागरिक स्वतंत्रता ने एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian freedom movement carried strands of liberal and egalitarian thought.

[Civil liberties]

① Moderates (1885-1905) → fought for freedom of press, equality. freedom of speech & expression.
Eg → ~~Civ~~ Surendranath Banerjea arrested for 'The Bengalee' newspaper

② Social reformers → equality of women, lower caste
Eg → Ram Mohan Roy for Anti Sati Regulation, 1829.

③ Nehru Report, 1928 → talked of freedom of association, equal

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rights for minority.

(4) 1931 Karachi Congress Session → Passed resolution on Fundamental Rights and National development.

(5) Trade Union movement → for workers ~~by~~ rights & reforms
Eg → AITUC formation, 1920

(6) Inclusion of farmers rights
Eg → Champaran Satyagraha by Gandhiji

(7) Freedom of religion highlighted by revivalist movements like Arya Samaj.

(8) Women's association for women equality → Eg All India Women's Conference

Indian freedom struggle inspired the liberal Fundamental Rights of Indian Constitution.

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3. The Berlin Conference of 1884-85 in many ways set the ground for the scramble in Africa. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

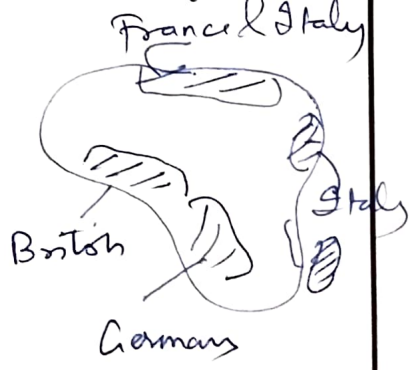
1884-85 के बर्लिन सम्मेलन ने विभिन्न प्रकार से अफ्रीका में विभाजन का आधार तैयार किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Increased ambition for colonies in the wake of neo-imperialism led to scramble of Africa

Berlin Conference was held in 1884-85 with no African representative among ~~Western~~ European nations

① It drew the map on paper dividing the colonies by consensus.

② Northern Africa of Morocco, Tripoli was contested between France & Italy.



Scramble of Africa

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(3) Germany was given South west territories to pacify it.

(4) Britain controlled area around Niger river in Western Africa.

(5) France took over Algeria & Tunisia area while Italy got Tripoli.

(6) However, it took much longer to establish actual effective control.

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4. What is a cloudburst and what are its effects? Why are they more frequent in the Himalayan region? (150 words) 10

बादल फटना क्या है और इसके क्या प्रभाव हैं? हिमालयी क्षेत्र में इनकी आवृत्ति अधिक क्यों है?

Cloudburst refers to excessive rainfall in a short duration in a small area (>10cm/hour)

Effects

① Leads to flooding due to excessive precipitation
Eg → Chamoli, Uttarakhand

② Can lead to Glacial Lake Outbursts in mountains.
Eg → Kedarnath tragedy

③ Mass movement, debri flow, solifuction - landslides depending on slope structure & region

④ Soil erosion (gully & sheet erosion)

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More frequent in Himalayas

① Surrounded by hills from all sides, clouds are trapped.

② Mountains aid

→ convection :- by providing larger area for evaporation at all times of day

→ orographic rainfall → acting as barrier.

③ Presence of steep slopes, glaciers, young fold geology, seismicity aggravates the effect of even lesser intensity cloud bursts.

Way forward
- → Early Warning system
- → Mock drills of public
- → Averting climate change (Paris Agreement)

Cloud burst must remain a hazard & not convert to disaster.

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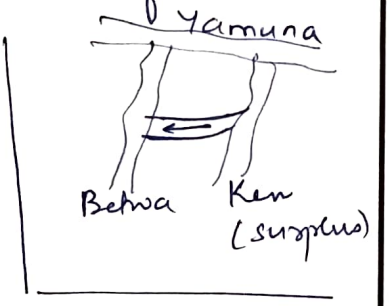
5. Despite its potential, there are several challenges in the implementation of the Ken-Betwa Link Project. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना की क्षमता के बावजूद, इसके कार्यान्वयन में अनेक चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ken-Betwa link project is a river interlinking project envisaged to link surplus Ken to deficit Betwa river.



Potential

1. Aid the water scarcity issue of Bundelkhand dryland
2. Support agriculture in drought prone area. (Eg millets)
3. Support growth of industries (Eg food processing)
4. Decrease ~~of~~ artificial source of soil fertility (Eg fertilisers) harming the soil.

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Challenges

1. Submerging of Panna Tiger Reserve & forests in Dhaudhan dam
2. High cost of implementation
3. Associated biodiversity loss in the region.
4. Artificially changing local dryland ecosystem.
5. May lead to water scarcity in ~~upp~~ Ken region.

Way forward

- Hydrological & geological study of region
- use of water harvesting to preserve
- translocation of wildlife

Ken Betwa has potential to transform local economy

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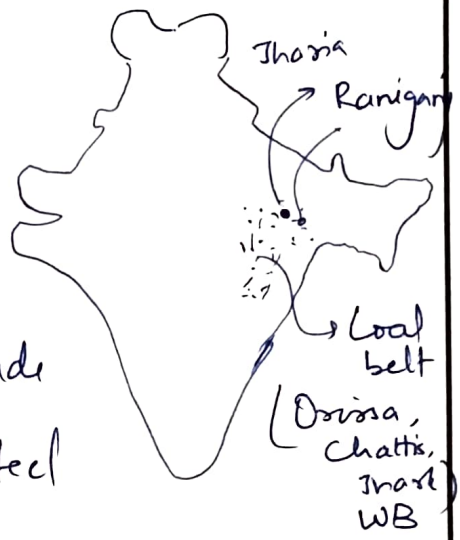
6. Identify the issues related to production and supply of coal in India. How can these issues be addressed? **(150 words) 10**
भारत में कोयले के उत्पादन और आपूर्ति से संबंधित मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है?

Coal based power still forms ~54% of total installed capacity highlighting its importance.

Issues on production & supply

1. Geographically skewed to eastern India.



2. Lack of high grade coking coal for steel industry.

3. Dependence on imports especially Western India.

4. Vulnerable for international price fluctuation (Eg 2021 monsoons, high price rise)

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(5) Lack of technology to extract despite having 4th highest reserves

(6) Restrictions on private sector (despite 2017 liberalisation)

To address

(1) Increase participation of private sector (>80% Coal India Ltd now)

(2) Better transport by dedicated freight corridors

(3) Decrease import dependence by increasing production

(4) Involve ~~HSCL etc~~ IISC, ISM Dhanbad for better mining technology.

Coal will remain an important fuel as per Niti Aayog in years to com.

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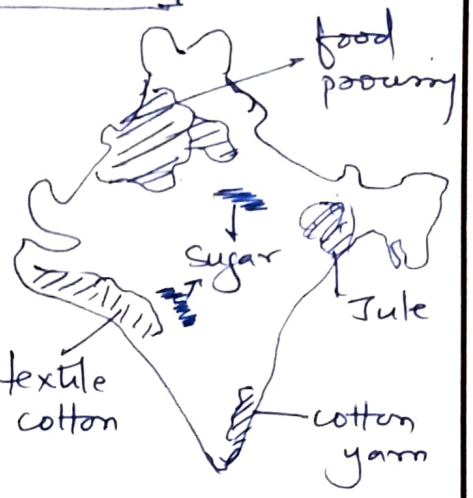
7. Present the geographical distribution of agro-based industries in India and discuss the challenges faced by them. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण को प्रस्तुत कीजिए और उनके समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Agro based industries use ~~agri~~ agriculture based raw materials and add value to them.

Geographical distribution

① Cotton based located in Gujarat, Mumbai, Tamil Nadu, Telangana & UP.

② Jute based in Bengal (Hoogli Belt)



Agro based industries

③ Food processing around Punjab, Haryana & western UP due to prosperous agriculture zone

④ Sugar industries in UP and Maharashtra.

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Challenges

① Costlier raw material due to erratic monsoon, rainfed zones, rising fertiliser prices etc.
(Eg ~~rise~~ rise of fertiliser price in Russia Ukraine war)

② Lack of updated technology.

③ Closing market due to WTO globalisation policies. (Eg dairy)

④ Poor access to credit & capital (Eg during Covid)

⑤ Lack of Economies of scale reducing profits.

Way forward
- → Conducive Govt policies
- → Better training in technology
- → Export orientation

Agro industries provide ~~large~~ large scale employment in India.

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8. The caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty and inequality in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10
जाति व्यवस्था भारत में निर्धनता और असमानता के प्रमुख चालकों में से एक बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Caste is a segmental, endogamic social unit imposing civic and occupational disabilities based on purity and pollution.

Continues to be key driver of poverty & inequality:

① Employment → Lack of representation in public jobs & Census 2011 → <4% Dalit households have Govt employee

② Political → Dalit Sarpanches are still not given equal status.

③ Increasing atrocities → As per NCRB, increased attacks on SC by 9.4% (2020)

④ Education → Higher dropouts in SC children, lower literacy than avg of 75%

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9.

However, changes are visible :-

① Post 1991 LPG → class also plays a role in inequality (Eg EWS reservation policy)

② Rise of backward castes (OBC) post Green revolution (Eg Yadavs of UP) in politics.

③ Govt policies in entrepreneurship (Eg Stand Up India); Kalpana Saroj ↓ Dalit entrepreneur

④ Stringent legislations to curb atrocities (Eg SC/ST Atrocities Act)

⑤ Increasing urbanisation, globalisation, education helping lower caste to raise status.

Caste is & was & will be there. It's face is changing emerging in new avatars.

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9. Discuss the issues faced by domestic workers in India. Also suggest measures that can be taken to empower them. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में घरेलू कामगारों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन्हें सशक्त बनाने हेतु किये जा सकने वाले उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Domestic workers are informal labourers providing help in daily work of a household.

Issues faced

1. Poor social security → due to being out of ambit of labour laws. (Eg Covid → lost jobs)
2. Vulnerability → Especially women workers face harassment even sexual exploitation
3. Overburdened → No methods of paid leaves and rest hours.
4. Low wages → High inflation further reduces effective income

(5) Lower caste, tribals, minor girls faced double whammy of harassment.

Measures to empower

(1) Comprehensive survey to know their numbers & position (Eg recent Labour Bureau survey)

(2) Bringing under the ambit of labour laws.

(3) Better awareness & organisation building (eg unionisation in Delhi)

(4) Use of Civil society & NGOs to highlight cases of sexual exploitation & FIR filing.

Domestic workers provide a major chunk of 'invisible case economy'.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Given the deeply gendered impact of population control measures, examine the need to rethink the current approach of population control measures in India. **(150 words) 10**

जनसंख्या नियंत्रण संबंधी उपायों के गहन लैंगिक प्रभाव को देखते हुए, भारत में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण उपायों के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Population in India will cross China in 2023 to become most populous as per United Nations.

Gendered impact & need to rethink

1. Contraception → As per NFHS, tubectomy (females) is roughly 10 times higher than vasectomies.
2. Sex selective abortion → If the number of children to be limited, usually female is aborted.
3. Bodily autonomy → denied to women to choose
4. Missing women → Health impact on women due to control measures

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward

1. Increasing male education & participation (eg awareness on vasectomies & condoms)
2. Continuing with persuasive over coercive approach
3. Need to rethink population control laws in certain states (eg UP) denying benefits.
4. Enlarged focus on maternal & child health (~103 MMR target To - UN)
5. Focus on adolescent males & females on sex education & health. (eg Kishore Yojana)

Population must be converted to demographic dividend with gender equity.

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11. Examine the impact of the Sramana tradition on the Vedic religion and its relation with the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects. **(250 words) 15**

श्रमण परंपरा के वैदिक धर्म पर प्रभाव और जैन, बौद्ध तथा आजीवक संप्रदायों के उद्भव के साथ इसके संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Sramana tradition refers to leaving domestic household & worldly responsibilities to lead a life of ascetic, as a monk.

Impact on Vedic religion

① Emergence of Bhakti → Shaivism (Nayanars) & Vaishnavism (Alvars) in South.

② These saints composed in local languages (Eg Tirumurai in Tamil) decreasing monopoly of Sanskrit in religion.

③ They reduced prestige & hegemony of Brahminic priests.

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(4) It brought culture of equality as anyone could become a monk.

Relation with emergence of Buddhism, Jainism & Ajivika sects

(1) Buddha left his home for path of enlightenment (Bodh Gaya).
→ first sermon at Sarnath established Buddhism.

(2) Vardhaman Mahavir similarly wandered as an ascetic and ~~ted~~ was called 24th Tirthankara

(3) Ajivika focussed on "Niyati" (destiny) & everything being predestined denouncing world.

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(4) Buddhist Sangha → revolves around monks ('Bhikkus') and Tripitaka give rules for monks.

(5) Shwetambara & Digambar monks discard amenities. Digambar discard even the clothes.

(6) Values of Satya (truth), Ahimsa (non violence), Asteya (non stealing), Aparigraha (non hoarding), Brahmacharya (celibacy) are derived from Sramana in Jainism.

Sramana tradition emerged as a counter revolution to challenge supremacy of Brahminic religion.

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12. Shed light on the use of symbols and symbolic language by Mahatma Gandhi for both, integrating masses into the National Movement and against social evils. **(250 words) 15**

महात्मा गांधी द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में जनता को लामबद्ध करने हेतु और सामाजिक बुराइयों के विरुद्ध, दोनों के लिए किए गए प्रतीकों और प्रतीकात्मक भाषा के उपयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Gandhiji's entry in 1915 on Indian political scene transformed freedom struggle into a mass movement

Use of symbols for integrating masses in national movement

(1) Salt :- Dandi march in 1930 brought together urban, rural, women, students & all classes.

(2) Khadi & Charkha → Symbol of Swadeshi, against foreign hegemony of economy. integrated peasants to industrialists.

(3) Religion → Use of 'Khilafat' integrated Muslim masses in Non Cooperation.

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(4) Satyagraha → Use of non violence (ahimsa) & truth as symbols of strength, brought masses in (Eg Non Cooperation, Civil disobedience)

(5) Fasting → Eg 1943 fast from jail against violence in Quit India by Govt.

Symbols to fight social evils

(1) 'Harijan' → Called lower caste as children of God to bring dignity.

(2) 'Bhajan' → 'Vaishnav Jan' to highlight equality of all.

(3) Nari shakti → Compared women to Sita to highlight their strength & fight gender inequality.

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(4) Fasting during partition riots curbed them in many areas (Eg Noakhali)

Impact of symbols

(1) Broadened social base of movement to lower caste & women (Eg large scale participation in Civil Disobedience)

(2) Creating psychological unity among masses → birth of nationalism (Eg → Swadeshi Khadi, no salt tax)

(3) Forced Govt to treat Indians as equal → eg Gandhi Irwin Pact, 1931

(4) Inspired Constitution (Eg DPSP → Article 40 → village panchayats)

Gandhiji was the chief architect of the nation in making.

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13. Giving a brief overview of the three Carnatic Wars, discuss the factors that led to the success of the British against the French in the struggle for control over India. **(250 words) 15**

तीन कर्नाटक युद्धों का संक्षिप्त विवरण देते हुए, उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण भारत पर नियंत्रण के लिए संघर्ष में फ्रांसीसियों के विरुद्ध अंग्रेजों को सफलता प्राप्त हुई।

Three Carnatic wars of 18th century decided that English, not French were to become rulers of India.

Overview

① First Carnatic War → Started over Austrian War of Succession when English provoked French.
→ Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle

② Second Carnatic War → Over internal disputes of princely states
French → Muzaffar Jang (Hyderabad) & Chand Sahib (Carnatic)
English → Alivardi Khan + Nasir Jung

Clive (English) defeated French under Dupleix.

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(3) Third Carnatic War →

Battle of Wandiwash settled in favour of English (ended with Seven Years War)

Factors for success of British

(1) Private Company → East India Company was not marred by Govt interference & delays as French Company

(2) Better navy & military strength

(3) Industrial revolution in England increased available income, better technology for weapons & increased necessity for colonies.

(4) Use of debt market → Bank of England supported funds.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Focus on commercial over other concerns by English.

(6) Able leaders like Robert Clive and others (French had only Dupleix who was recalled).

(7) Focus of French on their North American possessions.

Impact of wars

(1) Natives fought on both sides (local sepoys)

(2) Local princes ~~beco~~ became dependents rather than patrons (Eg Alivardi Khan defeated by Captain Paradise in first war)

(3) English ~~got~~ eliminated the last major rival after Portuguese & Dutch.

Carnatic wars laid the foundation of next 150 years of British rule.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Provide an account of the issues that led to a crisis in Punjab in the 1980s. Also, discuss the roadmap to peace that was eventually adopted.

(250 words) 15

1980 के दशक में पंजाब में संकट उत्पन्न करने वाले मुद्दों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, शांति स्थापना की उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए जिसे अंततः अपनाया गया था।

Punjab faced a series of internal & external threats culminating in 1980s crisis.

Issues that led to crisis

① Partition :- Punjab was divided, leading to large scale riots & carried its lasting effects

② Low development → Feelings of relative deprivation aggravated.

③ Religious & linguistic issues → Sikhs formed a minority in the country overall.

④ Khalistan separatist movement for a separate nation

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(5) Aid from external foreign actors exacerbated the situation.

(6) Capture of Golden Temple by militants ~~in~~

(7) Led to Operation Bluestar under PM Indira Gandhi. This hurt the religious feelings of Sikhs.

(8) Led to assasination of Indira Gandhi in 1984. Wide scale anti sikh riots.

Roadmap to peace

(1) Focus on development via agriculture.

(2) Deployment of security forces to control extremism

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(3) Integration of Punjab political parties in mainstream democratic politics based on elections.

(4) Better education & skill development programs.

Extremism in Punjab has largely subsided today due to efforts of successive Governments.

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15. Give a brief account of the distribution of installed capacity of solar power in India. Highlighting the challenges in proper utilisation of solar energy, mention the steps taken by the government to promote it in India. **(250words) 15**

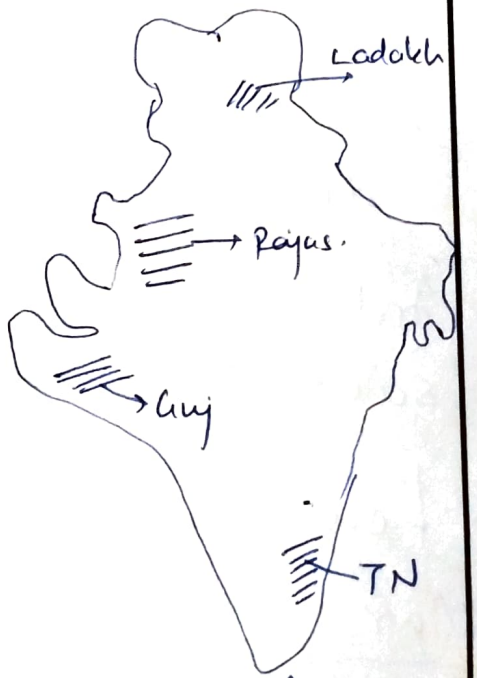
भारत में सौर ऊर्जा की संस्थापित क्षमता के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। सौर ऊर्जा के उचित उपयोग में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसे बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Solar power became the face of India's renewable energy program post establishment of International Solar Alliance. (Target of 450 GW of renewable energy by 2030)

Distribution of installed capacity

① High insolation areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat, TN.

② Recent floating parks in Telangana.



Major solar regions

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Challenges in utilisation

1. Variable source → dependent on season & time of day.
2. Need storage → Li batteries are cost intensive.
3. Reverse auction policy leading to cut throat competition, decreasing viability of solar power generators.
4. Import of Chinese solar panels increasing dependence. → import duty increases cost.
5. Indirect pollution — due to solar panel wastage (e waste)
6. Low response in rooftop solar due to lack of after service function

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Steps taken

1. Initial policy of feed in tariff encouraging Gencos with fixed profit
2. Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) for Discoms.
3. Surya Mitra for solar panel after service in rooftop.
4. Usage of net meters to earn ~~for~~ from solar power.
5. PM KUSUM encouraging farmers to solarise pumps.
6. Grants to state for promotion
7. Establishing International Solar Alliance (ISA) & Green Grid.

Solar power has immense scope of 748 GW from 3% of degraded land.

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16. Post-drift theories based on ocean floor mapping provided new dimensions to the study of distribution of oceans and continents. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

महासागरीय-अधस्तल के मानचित्रण पर आधारित उत्तरवर्ती प्रवाह सिद्धांत ने महासागरों और महाद्वीपों के वितरण के अध्ययन को नए आयाम प्रदान किए हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Central concern of geographers has been to understand the present distribution of continents & oceans & how it evolved.

Continental Drift Theory

By Alfred Wegener →

(1) All continents formed Pangea & oceans formed panthalassa.

(2) ~200 million years ago, Pangea broke into Gondwana & Laurasia & started drifting apart.

(3) These continents broke, floated on water & over time formed present distribution

(4) Forces → Tidal & Pole fleeing force

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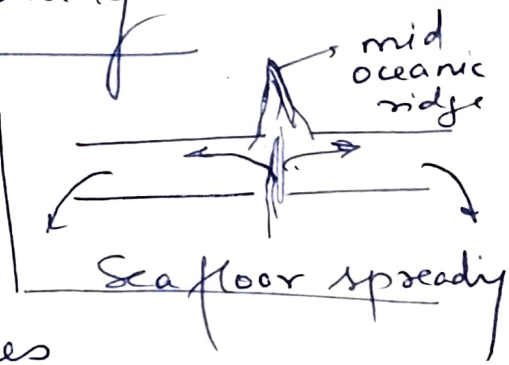
This got challenged post ocean floor mapping →

(A) Sea Floor Spreading



(1) Ocean floor was vast with relief like ridges & trenches

(2) Mantle came out of ~~side~~ mid oceanic ridges creating tension → spreading the floor.

(3) This floor was consumed by subduction on other side.

It was further refined by plate tectonics

(1) It ~~is~~ is lithospheric plates moving over asthenosphere creating present continents & oceans.

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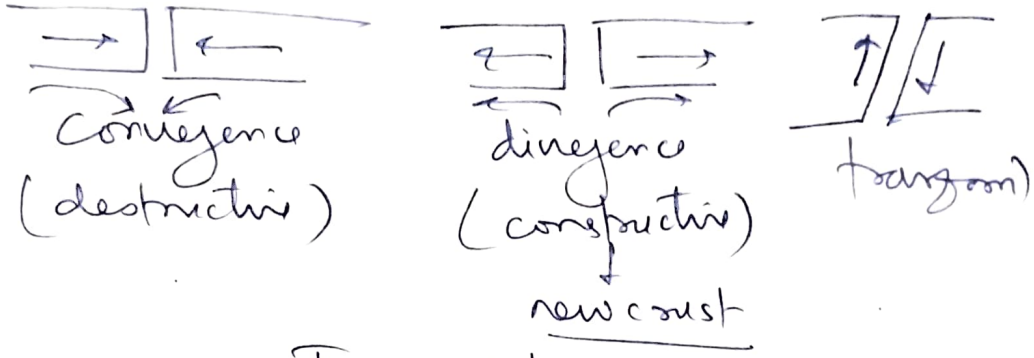


Fig plate movement

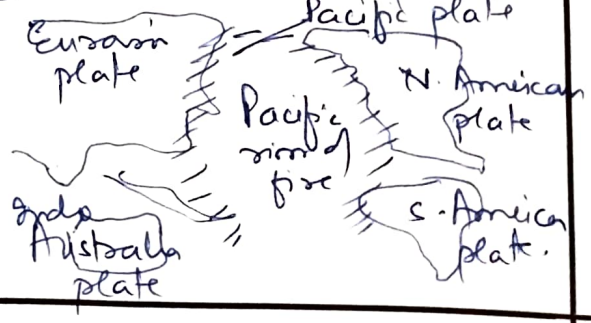
(2) Force is provided by primordial & radioactive heat.

(3) This leads to convection currents in aesthenosphere → force behind movement.

(4) There 7 major & several minor plates continuously moving.

(5) It explained distribution of fold mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes & trenches. (eg pacific rim of fire)

Fig:- plates distribution →



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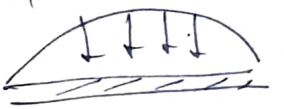
17. Explain the phenomenon of heat waves. Also, enumerate the conditions favourable for the development of heat waves in India and their associated health impacts. **(250 words) 15**

हीट वेव्स की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में हीट वेव्स के विकास के लिए अनुकूल परिस्थितियों और उनसे संबद्ध स्वास्थ्य प्रभावों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Heat waves are the rise of temperatures significantly above average temperature for a particular region & season for an extended period of time. (eg recent heat waves in Western Europe)

Conditions favourable

① High pressure → acts as heat dome trapping heat



② Late arrival of monsoon → aggravates heat & temperature

③ Concretisation of land → Urban heat islands trap heat

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(4) Deforestation → Reduced transpiration further increases temperature.

(5) Climate change – extreme weather events are increasing.

(6) El-Nino → decreases amount of monsoon, increasing heat-

(7) Negative Indian Ocean Dipole → reduces intensity of rainfall.

Health impacts

(1) Heat stroke impacting outdoor workers.

(2) More severe impact on morbid, elderly, infants, children, ~~pregan~~ pregnant women.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Dehydration – reduced proportion of water in blood.

(4) Reduced productivity

[Way forward]

(1) Averting climate change by adhering to Paris & Glasgow agreements of UNFCCC.

(2) Early warning systems

(3) Afforestation & Reforestation as per Bonn Challenge.

(4) Heat mapping as done in Ahmedabad

We must be prepared for extreme weather events focusing on both mitigation & adaptation.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Providing an account of distribution of rainforests across the world, mention their key characteristics. Also highlight the threats that are being faced by tropical rainforests. **(250 words) 15**

विश्व भर में वर्षावनों के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, उनकी प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, उष्णकटिबंधीय वर्षावनों द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे खतरों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Rainforests are the 'lungs' of planet Earth.

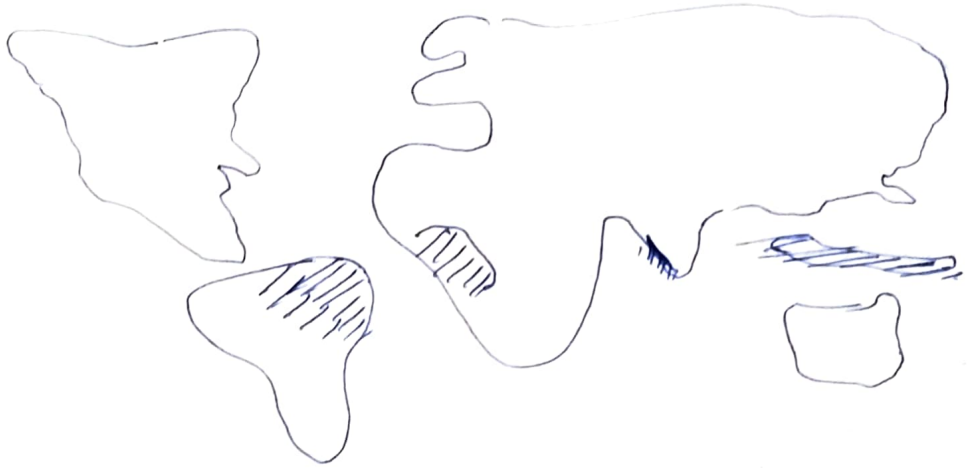

Fig → distribution of rainforests

① Rainforests are found around equatorial regions (0 – 10°N/S)

② In S. America → Amazon forests in Brazil

③ Western Africa around Congo Basin

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(4) South East Asia → Indonesia, Malaysia & Pacific islands

(5) Western Ghats & North East in India.

Characteristics

(1) Layered structure → trees arrange as per height due to limitation of sunlight on ground (dense canopy)

(2) Excessive rainfall & high sunlight leads to tall & dense forests

layered structure

(3) Not ~~su~~ fertile soil due to high ~~bac~~ microorganisms activity

(4) High biodiversity → One of biodiversity hotspots due to high endemicity.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Threats faced

1. Deforestation → for agriculture, timber for industries etc.
(eg → large scale decline of Amazon)
2. Shifting cultivation → Slash & burn / Jhum
3. Monoculture → Plantation crops replacing diversity (eg Oil Palm in Indonesia)
4. Weak afforestation programs — Can't replace diversity.

Way forward

- adhere to Bonn Challenge & New York Declaration
- strict regulation & penalties
- global cooperation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Indian cities are not only mimicking the social and cultural structures of inequality and exclusion found in rural areas but are also creating fault lines for future conflicts. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय शहर न केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली असमानता और बहिष्करण की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संरचनाओं की नकल कर रहे हैं, बल्कि भविष्य के संघर्षों के लिए दोषपूर्ण स्थिति का भी निर्माण कर रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Urbanisation is not just increasing proportion of urban population but also an adoption of 'urban way of life'.

Mimicking inequality of rural areas

① Caste structures → eg discrimination in higher education institutions, universities are not uncommon. (eg cases of discrimination in IT firms)

② Gender inequality → Urban women face increased crime leading to lower labour force participation than rural.

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(3) Class structures → Poors are excluded in slums & dilapitated housing (eg Dharavi)

(4) Religion → minorities face ghettoisation, lower education & health (Justice Sachar Committee report)

(5) Ethnicity → segregation by language, tribe, native state.

[Fault lines for future conflicts]

(1) Contrasting skyscrapers vs proliferating slums create relative deprivation.

(2) City based riots due to heterogenous population (eg Delhi riots).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Scarcity of urban land leading to high prices on our land, which lavish use on other (eg golf courses, farm houses)

(4) Environment → Solid waste, industrial discharge etc. are harming poor the most.
(eg → Delhi pollution harms outdoor workers)

(5) Over-urbanisation → Concentration in one area surpassing industrialisation
→ Breakdown of civic amenities
→ High unemployment (eg Agripath protests)

Indian cities must have planned urbanisation with equity & inclusiveness for Sabka Saath & Sabka Vikaas.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Examine the multi-dimensional impact of globalisation on tribal development in India. **(250 words) 15**
भारत में जनजातीय विकास पर वैश्वीकरण के बहुआयामी प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation is the interconnectedness & interdependence of world in social, political & economical fields such that change in one part affects the other.

Impact on tribal development

Positive

① Increased avenues for tribal products marketing
eg exports by TRIFED

② Bringing tribals into mainstream pacing development.

③ Global education & health facilities (tribal literacy ~59% lower than 75% avg)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Increased viewers of tribal art safeguarding culture & increasing income (Eg Gonds paintings)

(5) International NGOs, organisations support (Eg → UN policies on indigenous population)

Negative

(1) Encroachment on land by MNCs (Eg → Korea steel POSCO in Orissa)

(2) Increased pollution, deforestation leading to loss of 'Jal, Jungle, Jameen'

(3) Cultural colonialism → due to loss of traditional customs (Eg death of Bo language)

(4) Neo liberal Govt policies to attract MNCs, leading to

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

land ~~acquit~~ acquisitions.

(5) Increased mining, ~~dams~~ dams in tribal areas leading to displacement (~42% → till 1990)

(6) Way forward

(1) Selective globalisation following Nehru's Panchsheel.

(2) Implementation in letter & spirit of Forest Rights Act, 2006.

(3) Training & marketing facilities to keep pace with globalisation

(4) Engaging civil society to bring into mainstream gradually

Tribals must not be forced but carefully saved from difficulties of globalisation.

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1195934

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AAYUSHI BANSAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre INDORE

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution gives the federal division of powers between Centre and State.

3 lists
- Union list → Banking, currency etc
- State list → land, health etc.
- Concurrent list – eg forest, education

Time has come to revisit

(1) Continuous encroachment of Centre on state lists (Eg 97th Amendment on Cooperatives)

(2) Increased number of items in Concurrent list after transfer from State list (42nd Constitutional Amendment 1976)

(3) Overlapping & confusing items (eg lack of clarity on inter vs intra state trade & commerce.

(4) Demand of regional autonomy in view of decentralisation
(eg transfering education to State list
eg NEET issue in Tamil Nadu)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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No need to revisit

(1) Existing framework is workable using Sarkaria & Punchhi Commission recommendations
→ Concurrent List law after consultation with State

(2) Federal Supremacy required to maintain national integrity.

(3) May become a slippery slope increasing regionalism (more demands for transfer)

Way forward
- High powered Committee to re-examine
- Bring clarity on overlapping items
- Clarity on residuary powers

Seventh Schedule remains a key followed by cooperative federalism

2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ODR is an ADR using ICT to resolve disputes.

Advantages

1. Use of data analytics reduces time & cost.
2. AI & big data can bring innovative solutions
3. Dispute prevention & legal hygiene
4. Decrease pendency of courts (~4.5 Cr cases)

Challenges

1. Lack of awareness
2. Poor infrastructure
3. Data security, privacy & confidentiality
4. Feature of appeals, increasing litigation
5. Possibility of bias towards vulnerable like women & children due to under/over representation.
6. Prevents innovation due to lock in.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian constitution envisages a dual federal polity, clearly demarcating powers (Constitutional federalism)

Constitutional division of powers

(1) Seventh Schedule → Gives legislative jurisdiction of States & centre

(2) Financial division of powers → Different taxation items & Finance Commission (Article 280)

(3) Executive :- As per Seventh Schedule (Concurrent list - State executes)

(4) Territorial jurisdiction → Centre over Indian territory, while State over state boundaries (as per ~~Fourth~~ First Schedule)

Centre State disputes

1. Governor → functioning at times as 'agent' of Centre (Eg ~~Madu~~ Tamil Nadu governor delayed sending NEET Bill to President)

2. Deployment of Central agencies → Eg CBI case in West Bengal.

3. Financial allocation → Disputes over taxation powers impacting fiscal federalism (Eg GST subsuming state taxes)

4. One nation concept → States fear losing autonomy (Eg One nation, one election)

Way forward → Sarkaria & Punchhi Commission recommendations

- non partisan Governor (Consult CM)
- President's rule as last resort

→ Spirit of Cooperative federalism

→ Guidelines in SR Bommai case

Centre State relations must be activated in good faith & guided by reason.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying refers to legitimately convincing legislators & bureaucrats about one's interest group's demands & issues.

Framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance & EODB

① Structured mechanism to put forth views (eg FICCI on budget)

② Increased role of marginal groups who otherwise can't participate (eg MSME associations)

③ Curbs illegitimate practices of bribing & corruption (eg cash for query)

④ EODB → convince Govt on flexible regulations, easier permits.

Challenges of framework for lobbying

1. May lead to increasing rigidity in working of pressure groups. (eg current use of media may become difficult)

2. Restricts use of alternative mechanisms - like propaganda (eg by tribal associations, labour unions etc.)

3. Excessive lobbying may lead to representation of one group at cost of other (eg mining association vs local residents)

Way forward

→ Broad framework with sufficient flexibility

→ Scope for marginal groups participation

Lobbying & pressure groups can make democracy truly participative.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Open Source (FOSS) refers to availability of source code of a digital platform / application in public domain for implementing changes & adapting as per own context.

Government encouraging FOSS

① CoWIN → Can be easily adapted by different providers. Recent use by Gambia

② Digilocker → for storing digital documents.

③ Open source ecommerce ~~platform~~ network — moving beyond platform based model.

(4) Education platforms like SWAYAM, DISHA etc.

(5) e Governance for grievance redressal platforms. (eg CPGRAMS, Arogya setu)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Unrealised potential of FOSS & digital platforms

(1) Low usage by ~~pub~~ private sector for own needs.

(2) Use of manual processes by bureaucracy (eg several PIOs ~~do~~ take paper RTI queries)

(3) Lack of scalability for universal use

Way forward

- Gradually moving all applications to FOSS
- Publicity on open source status for increased adoption
- increasing security (cyber)

FOSS & digitalisation can bring true transparency & accountability

6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs form part of civil society organisations which are non state, non market voluntary organisations.

Social safety value to voice concerns

1. Advocate social change in existing laws & for new laws & reforms
→ Eg RTI campaign by MKSS

2. Voice of marginalised sections who otherwise may remain unrepresented
Eg → Bharatiya Muslim Mahila Andolan NGO against Triple Talaq

3. Prevent violent reactions → give space for peaceful struggle (safety value)
eg → ~~India Against Corruption~~
→ Greenpeace for environment

4. Improve service delivery
eg – Asha for Education sends teachers to Govt schools.

However, few challenges with NGOs prevent them from acting as voice of communities:

1. Financial fraud & criminal activities (anti national activities as well)
2. Poor resource & skill base (eg challenges in online education during Covid)
3. Lack of coordination with state (duplication of efforts)
4. Working in silos → no cooperation with other civil society organisation (eg multiple NGOs work for migrants)

Way forward

- → Clear role ~~in~~ of NGOs in policy stage itself.
- → Use of NGO Darpan by Niti Aayog to increase coordination
- → Resource & skill building via both state & market funding (eg CSR)

Collaboration between state, market & NGOs is the holy grail for citizen centric governance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mental Healthcare Care Act, 2017 signifies a paradigm shift in bringing mental health in mainstream.

Patient centric approach

1. Considers suicide attempters as victims seeking rehabilitation.
2. Provides for care, support & counselling.
3. Dedicated psychiatry professionals
4. Includes depression & anxiety (most common mental health diseases).

Implementation - issues

1. Lack of awareness among both medical staff & patients about rights & responsibilities.
2. Shortage of trained psychiatry doctors.
3. Fails to curb the stigma associated.
4. Contradiction with IPC309 & Gian Kaur Case on suicide's criminality.

Way forward

→ Implementation of Budget 2022 Telemedicine for mental health

Use of role models to remove stigma.

Increasing awareness via doctor conferences

Mental Health can be cured by effective ~~pa~~ encouragement & support to patient.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges in Covid & efficacy of rural employment scheme MGNREGA have brought Urban employment in focus.

Need to formulate Urban Employment Guarantee scheme

① Provides a safety value in crisis (eg Covid - reverse migrants)

② Can increase female labour force participation (less in urban than rural)

③ Can protect vulnerable like SC, ST, specially abled from poverty (Oxfam :- 2020 :- 4.6 Cr fell in extreme poverty)

④ Can keep consumption economy robust.

Consumption → Demand → Production → Wages

Harmonious formulation is challenged on following grounds:-

1. Excess fiscal burden on State (high fiscal deficit)
2. Lack of constructive avenues for building productive assets
3. May increase rural-urban migration, further burdening cities.
   - increase slums
   - burden civic amenities

Way forward

1. Increasing skills based training for better industry linkage (India Skill Report 2021 → 47% employability)
2. Flexible regulatory regime (eg Labour Codes)
3. Industrial growth to accomodate rising demand (Make in India)

India must focus on creating productive employment to reap its demographic dividend.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

BIMSTEC is a regional grouping of maritime states formed around Bay of Bengal Region.

Relevance of BIMSTEC to fulfil India's strategic aspirations

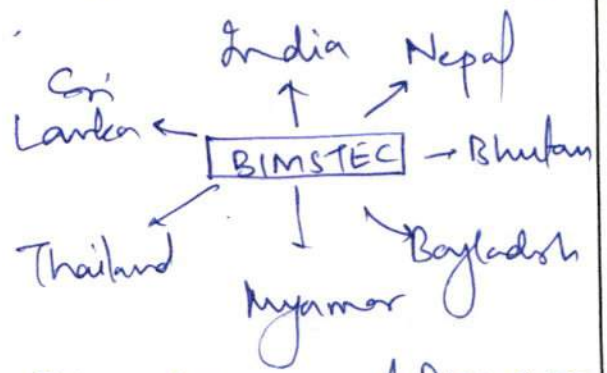

Fig: Members of BIMSTEC

1. Strengthens role as 'net security provider' by building cooperation & collaboration.
2. Potential to increase trade & economic development.
3. Security cooperation of navies & HADR operations
4. Counter Chinese hegemony of Belt & Road in South Asia (eg Hambantota port in Sri Lanka)

(5) Aligns with SAGAR, Neighbourhood first policies. Also 'Act East' via Thailand in South East Asia.

(6) Important for energy security → polymetallic nodules & hydrocarbons in Indian Ocean.

Recent developments → BIMSTEC Charter finalised

- Focus on Connectivity via Transport Agreement.
- Seven verticals of cooperation (India: security)

Way forward

(1) Continuous, regular political engagement.

(2) Build on cultural & people to people ties in the region.

(3) Continue development aid to counter Chinese debt trap diplomacy.

BIMSTEC is the key to India's regional & global aspirations of becoming a superpower.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gujral Doctrine is based on 'no returns asked' relationship with India's neighbours.

Features → Principled distance from domestic politics

→ Development support

→ helping neighbours build capacity

Relevance in present times

① India's neighbourhood first policy is an extension of Gujral doctrine.

② Ensures cooperation & regional integration in South Asia

③ Continues HADR operations

(4) Can tackle India's perceptions as regional hegemon & 'big brother'

(5) Builds trust among neighbours.

However, its relevance gets limited on following issues:-

(1) Countering Chinese influence which requires more pragmatic approach.

(2) Unstable neighbourhood induces strains (eg coup in Myanmar, crisis in Sri Lanka).

(3) Increased security threats of piracy, drugs, organised crime need strong navy beyond Gujral doctrine.

(4) Indian Ocean & Indo pacific have become global (eg IPEF by USA)

We need to combine Gujral doctrine with aspirations of being net security provider.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Officers of Parliament" refers to Speaker, Deputy Speaker in Lok Sabha and Chairman, Vice Chairman in Rajya Sabha.

Pivotal role

(A) Speaker – Lok Sabha

(1) Maintains decorum, interprets constitution & other provisions in ~~Rar~~ the House.

(2) Certifies money Bill (Article 110)

(3) Disqualifies ~~and~~ MP (Lok Sabha) under Tenth schedule for defection.

(4) Presides over joint sitting.

(B) Chairman – Rajya Sabha (ex Officio Vice President)

(1) Same role as Speaker on decorum, interpretation & Tenth Schedule disqualification in Rajya Sabha.

(2) Maintains fiscal balance by presiding over Council of States.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deputy Speaker	Deputy Chair
(1) Presides in absence of Speaker	(1) Presides in absence of Chairman
(2) Presides in vacancy of Speaker's office.	(2) Presides in vacancy of Chairman.

Common role of Officers

(1) A motion for discussion can be moved only after approval by Presiding officer.

(2) Can allow for secret sitting of House.

Constitutional provisions for impartial functioning

(1) Salaries of officers charged on Consolidated Fund of India.

(2) Tenth schedule allows resigning by speaker without disqualification.

(3) Special majority (effective majority of all the members of House) required to remove Speaker, Deputy Speaker & Deputy Chair.

(4) Chairman can be removed only as
VP → special majority by Rajya Sabha
→ agreed by Lok Sabha.

(5) Conditions of service can't be disadvantaged post appointment

Statutory provisions

(1) Motion of Speaker removal requires support of at least 50 members.

(2) Conduct of Speaker can be discussed only on substantive motion

Convention:-

Deputy Speaker from opposition.

If Parliament is the 'temple of democracy', Offices of Parliament are its priests holding its integrity intact.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 280 creates an independent, quasi judicial Finance Commission appointed every five years (or earlier) by the President.

Crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism

1. Provides for devolution to States from Central divisible pool (vertical balancing)
2. Provides allocation among States (horizontal balancing)
3. Provides for grants to States
4. Provides for grants to local bodies
5. Determining principles of devolution, any other matter referred by President.

Recommendations by 15th FC

(1) Allocation of 41% of net Union tax revenue to states (1% additional to new UTs of Ladakh & J&K)

(2) Addition of ecology, tax collection efforts for horizontal balancing criteria.

(3) Provides for formation of Fiscal Council

(4) Performance linked grants to local bodies (Challye Fund)

(5) Further delinking of Centrally sponsored schemes (increasing states contribution)

Examination

(1) More fiscal autonomy to states (untied 42% funds)

(2) Centre devolves ~34% of total scheme → fiscal space for Centre

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Fiscal Council for better cooperation of States & Centre & fiscal & monetary policies.

(4) Autonomy to States to implement Central sponsored Schemes as per local context.

(5) Increased efficiency of local bodies on water, sanitation etc.

Challenges

(1) Can reduce accountability of states in schemes (due to lack of fund control of Centre)

(2) Reduced autonomy of local bodies

(3) Increasing surcharges & cesses (non divisible) not tackled. (eg petrol & diesel)

(4) May increase Centre's burden (~41%) till all CSS delinked.

Finance Commission is the balancing wheel of cooperative fiscal federalism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Model Code of Conduct is designed with Election Commission of India in consultation with political parties. It gives guidelines for candidates & parties on election conduct.

Statutory backing will contribute free & fair elections

1. Potential to reduce money & muscle power (adherance to expenditure limits)
2. Disqualification at pre election stage itself for electoral offences & corrupt practices (RPA, 1951)
3. Power to ECI to deregister parties
4. Reduced criminalisation of politics (~43% of MPs in 17th LokSabha have a criminal case against them – ADR)

(5) Statutory backing will not contribute to free & fair elections because:-

(1) Despite RPA 1951 law, there is rampant use of money & muscle

(2) Will increase time & cost of elections due to increased litigation.

(3) Evils of first past the post → requires only ~30% of votes - easy to win for a candidate even with criminal background.

(4) Lack of internal party democracy can't be cured.

Way forward

(1) Strengthening RPA, 1951 → Give powers to ECI to derisgter parties outside MCC.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) ~~Select~~ Selective ~~laws~~ provisions can be statutorily recognised in RPA itself.

↳ eg restrictions on excessive expenditure

(3) Self regulation by parties by publicising their own Model Code of Conduct

(4) Apart from MCC, implement Vohra Committee, Indrajit Gupta & Dinesh Goswami Committee recommendations for free & fair elections.

Model Code of Conduct must be supplemented with both Code of Ethics and robust RPA, 1951 to ensure free & fair elections.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is witnessing a digital revolution with ~83Cr internet subscribers.

Market disruption requiring focus

1. Monopolies of large tech firms like Google, Facebook.
2. Discriminatory practices by eCommerce firms to give preference to selective sellers.
3. Chances of marginal MSMEs being left out in digital race.
4. Increasing market penetration where everyone competes for same target group.

Need to revamp CCI

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. To bring clear guidelines on digital firms.
2. Enable check on firms with office outside India but market in India (eg Google advertisement)
3. To ensure equal chance to local sellers on e commerce.
4. Balanced use of digital space
5. Ensuring idea of net neutrality in collaboration with TRAI.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

(1) Legal → Clear law ~~on~~ amending Competition Act to add digital economy role of CCI.

(2) Increase awareness on digital rights among all.

(3) Equipping CCI with digital experts & digital infrastructure to check monopolistic practices.

New digital world requires renewed role of competition watchdog.

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

whistle blowing refers to uncovering illegal, corrupt, unethical activities and making the details public.

Need for effective whistle blowing mechanisms

① Ensures transparency and accountability → details are public.

② Controls corruption in administration & private
(eg Satyendra Dubey → Golden Quadrilateral corruption uncovered)

③ Poor efficacy of current anti corruption agencies (lengthy appeals, lack of evidence etc. → eg CBI, CVC)

④ Fear of public complaint (potential backlash) → anonymity possible in whistle blowing

Need for safeguards

1. Large scale threats & murders (eg killing of RTI activists)
2. Encourages people to participate in governance.
3. Threat of victimisation can be reduced. (eg complaint against senior)
4. Protects vulnerable sections
   eg → women can blow whistle on sexual harassment.

Current Act : The Whistleblower (Protection) Act

Challenges of whistle blowing

1. Can be motivated by vested interests → for personal gain
2. Can damage reputation of honest public / private workers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Complete anonymity makes difficult to trace genuineness.

④ Can lead to leaks of national security related critical information

⑤ Potential breach of privacy

Way forward

① Maintain anonymity → disclosure only in extremely urgent cases under judicial oversight.

② Creating mechanisms in all institutions eg → separate e-portal.

③ Strict mechanisms to ensure no threat of victimisation → eg ~~assurance~~ action against offender in law itself.

Whistle blowing can make both public & private spheres resilient, transparent & effective.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cooperatives are voluntary organisations where people come together, pool their resources & start an enterprise (or any other activity).

Features of Cooperatives
- → Democratic (one person one vote)
- → Easy entry & exit
- → Economies of scale
- → increases bargaining power

Eg → Amul, IFFCO, Nandini

Reasons behind poor performance

① Political interference reduces autonomous character & efficiency (eg control via Registrar)

② Non regular elections → Dominated by certain sections, creating both idle & dominant members.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Lack of professionalism due to non expert supervision (eg poor performance of cooperative banks – eg Lakshmi Vilas Bank closure)

④ Take over by State over Board of Directors in case of audit failures.

⑤ Lack of financial autonomy → restrictions on diversification, investment etc.

⑥ Lack of operational autonomy → control of structure of cooperative.

Reforms undertaken

① New Ministry of Cooperation → to formulate national end policies & coordination.

② 97th Constitutional Amendment Act

- Article 19(1)(c) right to form cooperatives
- Article 43B (DPSP)
- Part IXB → regulations on Directors, elections, representation

③ Multi state Cooperative Societies Act, 2002.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

① Financial autonomy → Allow usage of market based instruments like bonds to raise funds.

② Regular & periodic elections, with representation for SC, ST, women (if ~~in~~ part of society)

③ Collaborate with states to make flexible regulations balancing autonomy, professionism & democracy.

④ Skills & training to diversify & increase incomes.

Success of Amul, sugar cooperatives in Maharashtra, Gujrat is a testimony to potential of cooperatives in ensuring 'Sahkar se Samriddhi'

17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Public Private Partnership (PPP) refers to collaboration of state & private sector in delivery a service based on several models (eg Build, Operate, Transfer - BOT)

Potential to bridge the gap in healthcare system

① Niti Aayog's PPP model for secondary healthcare →

- increase number of medical colleges (improve doctor ratio to 1:1000 - WHO)
- Increase district hospitals
- Better facilities eg cardio

② Can help get one time large funds required to build hospitals

(3) Increase affordability of tertiary care — currently highly privatised. This will be via state subsidy.
(OOPE → 48.8%)

(4) Increase insurance penetration → increased competition — reduced premium especially for 'missing middle'.

Challenges

(1) May still remain urbanised (~70% of hospitals in urban India)

(2) Profit motive may further increase costs.

(3) High subsidy burden on state

(4) Less clarity on dispute resolution

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

1. Implement Kelkar Committee recommendations on PPP.
2. Start in pilot mode to gauge response.
3. Allocate mainly medical functions keeping administrative functions with state to control costs.
4. Regular survey to ensure quality.
5. Focus on incentivising rural health care (eg preference in awarding contract
6. Encourage FDI based PPP to increase competition.

PPP model can help us to achieve SDG 3 to Good Health & Well being.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

New Education Policy, 2020 initiates a total overhaul of Indian education system moving from 'passive to active' learning.

Vision & features

(1) Early Childhood Care & Education (ECCE) — Formalised & based on Activity based learning

(2) Primary education → guided by mother tongue & foundational literacy & numeracy.

(3) Secondary School → Brings 100% enrollment. → Vocational education

(4) Higher Education → Research
→ Higher Edu Commission
→ In Indian languages
→ Academic Bank of Credit

(5) Focus on teacher's training, reskilling & upskilling.

Success dependent on integration with other policy initiatives

(1) Health & nutrition → Integration of ICDS, mid day meal to ensure enrollment ratios

(2) e-learning → Use of Swayam, e Vidya to maintain accessibility

(3) → NISTHA, DISHA for teachers' training

(3) Culture based learning via Eklavya schools for tribal students in mother tongue.

(4) Collaboration with foreign universities (by UGC) to increase skills

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Use of NIPUN for foundational numeracy & literacy for 3-6 years.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

(1) Engage civil society for effective collaboration across all schemes (eg NGOs for mid day meal)

(2) Clear guidelines on convergence of schemes & targets

(3) Collaborating with states so that they design policies in line with NEP

(4) Implementation of National Education Framework (being designed under Kasturirangan Committee as per NEP)

NEP is the harbinger of inclusive education for all aiming to achieve SDG 4.

19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IPEF is an informal grouping of countries in Indo pacific region with USA (including India) for increased economic cooperation.

Collective desire to make Indo Pacific engine of economic growth:-

① Countries want to collaborate to counter Chinese hegemony via BRI

② No provision of increased market access → flexibility in trade

③ Increases connectivity & trade without formal free trade agreement like RCEP

④ Can widen towards new areas of resource exploration, building

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energy security, HADR etc → builds cooperation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Not a collective desire

① Emerges out of USA's interest to maintain hegemony & counter China (Asia Pivot Policy)

② Limited potential due to non existence of FTA & market access.

③ Nations are apprehensive of creating a negative perception in China.

India's concerns

① Talks of environmental & labour regulations

② Maintaining strategic autonomy (as China & Russia discard Indo Pacific & call it Asia Pacific)

③ Potential to reduce India's role as net security provider due to increased US presence.

(4) May increase imports over exports

(5) Lack of participation in Osaka Track (on data flow)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

(1) Use the platform as a leverage to increase trade without joining RCEP.

(2) Collaborate with South East Asia
→ pivot of ASEAN in Indo pacific (Act East)

(3) Increase converge with Quad to strengthen both.

(4) Maintain strategic autonomy on core security issues.

(5) ~~Increase~~ ~~do~~ Expedite signing of FTAs on sidelines of IPEF.
IPEF can help to build a free, open & inclusive Indo pacific.

20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ministry of Extend Affairs has created NEST to collaborate & participate in emerging tech.

Need to identify priority areas

① Collaboration to gain expertise on AI, biotech etc.

② Protect Critical Infrastructure from state & non State actors.

③ Gain economically from tech like nanotech, vaccines etc.

④ Identify security threats like cyber leaks, cattfishing etc.

(5) Transfer of tech via platforms.

(6) Increase domestic skills

Way forward

(1) Increased interaction of NEST with leading science countries.

(2) Priority targeted discussion
eg Israel — agri tech
Russia — defence

(3) Increase skilling to adopt & adapt

(4) Include cyber & tech security in NSA level talks

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Use tech to build people to people contacts

eg virtual religious tourism

Tech diplomacy is the emerging face of diplomacy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1195934

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AAYUSHI BANSAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

28/08/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre INDORE

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fiscal policy refers to financial measures taken by the Govt of a country to manage both revenue (eg taxation) and expenditures.

Fiscal policy - key tool to reduce inequality

① Progressive taxation → Using direct tax with increasing rates for increasing income (eg no tax till 5 lakh income)

② Wealth redistribution → via transfers, subsidies, etc. (Eg PM KISAN - 6000 Rs)

③ Capex expenditure → On infrastructure, education etc. can increase income of poor (Eg → Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan)

④ Developmental expenditure → On agriculture, industries etc. increases income

Eg → Agriculture Infrastructure Fund 1,00,000 Cr

Measures taken by India

(1) Highest ever capex expenditure in Budget 2022-23 (~7.5%)

(2) Exempting GST (indirect tax) on basic items like non branded cereals.

(3) Aiming to increase tax/GDP (~17%) ratio (by increasing direct taxes (eg tax on virtual digital assets))

(4) Bringing revenue to capex expenditure ratio down.

Way forward

(1) Rationalisation of subsidies for better targeting

(2) Including private sector to increase investment & development expenditure

(3) Keeping social security intact for poorest of poor (eg Ayushmann Bharat)

Fiscal policy is the key to inclusive growth & Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikaas

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Land reforms are a set of policy measures aimed at social justice (land to tiller) as well as increasing economic productivity.

Digitising land records

(A) Ensuring land reforms

(1) Can lead to easier land consolidation ('Chakbandi') due to reduced disputes.

(2) Can support formal tenancy due to transparency

(3) Will help to check land ceilings & Benami transfers.

(B) Lessening burden on Judiciary

(1) Reduced disputes, which are due to confusion over land boundaries.

(2) Can also promote Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) due to easier interpretation by digitisation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures taken

(1) Ministry of Rural Development released Computerisation of Land Records Policy, 1999.

(2) States like Karnataka have started e Bhoomi projects.

(3) SWAMITVA scheme for drone & satellite based digitisation.

(4) Haryana has started feeding Aadhar data into land records.

Way forward

(1) Robust baseline survey across sensitive areas

(2) Use of technology like drones, satellites

(3) Expedite resolution of disputes to ease digitisation.

Digitizing land records is the first step to finish the 'Unfinished Agenda' of land reforms.

3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Subsidies are transfer payments meant to reduce inequality & ameliorate the condition of poor.

Need to rationalise subsidy regime

1. High fiscal deficit in few states.
2. Dangers of sub national bankruptcy as pointed out by N K Singh (15th Finance Commission Chair)
3. Reduced expenditure on capex and productive assets (eg Telangana has committed a large share of budget to subsidies)
4. Creates a dependency culture, leading to reduced capabilities & capacity of citizens.

(5) Non level playing field ~~to~~ for smaller parties who can't commit doles.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

(1) Use of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to reduce leakages (DBT) (will reduce burden).

(2) Amend RPA, 1951 to limit commitments in elections as per rational budget.

(3) Identify poorest population via usage of Aadhar & other identification for support

(4) Focus on building socio-economic assets (eg health & education infra) for reduced need of subsidies.

(5) Slowly reduce and incentivise giving up of subsidy (eg LPG)

Subsidies are needed to support vulnerable section via better targeting

4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Micro-irrigation refers to reduced usage of water via better technology to bring optimum efficiency & crop growth.

Potential to transform farming to profitable & sustainable venture

(A) Sustainable :- ① Control groundwater depletion due to tubewells (eg Punjab → decreasing table at ~ 70cm/yr)
② Control soil erosion (gully & sheet) due to flood irrigation

(B) Profitable :- ③ Reduced use of fertilisers via fertigation method.
④ Since water is applied only at crop roots, weeds don't get water.
⑤ Reduced power utilisation.

PM Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Concept of 'per drop, more drop' for increasing efficiency of water use.
2. Subsidy & support for establishing drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation
3. Training to farmers to utilise micro irrigation

Challenges
- High cost of installation & maintenance
- Low skills for usage
- Poor tech support

Way forward
1. Invest in R&D to ~~redu~~ build cost effective technology (increase budget from 0.67%)
2. Connect Krishi Vigyan Kendras to farmers training.
3. Encourage agri-startups in micro irrigation

Micro-irrigation has the potential to double farmer's income.

5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PSIDS are a group of island countries in the Pacific ocean facing the most severe impact of climate change despite <1% of total emissions.

Impact of climate change on PSIDS

1. Sea level rise - Can inundate their entire islands

2. Extreme weather events → increased cyclones, storm ~~sea~~ surges, ~~tsunamis~~ erratic rainfall

3. Low fiscal strength → due to under developed economies & low revenue generation → reduces ability to cope

4. Reduced food security → threatening marine resources.

(5) Impact on economy → Vulnerable sectors like fishing, Agriculture (land & water based).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Key role of India to assist PSIDS

(A) Measures taken :- (1) Launched IRIS at COP26, Glasgow for building climate resilient infrastructure.

(2) Part of Pacific Islands Forum (marine biology etc.)

(B) Measures further required :-

(3) Assist PSIDS to demand loss & damage from developed nations.

(4) Transfer of climate adaptation & mitigation technology.

(5) NDMA can help build disaster preparedness, mitigation, response & recovery

(6) Developmental aid for food security.

The whole world must adhere to Paris & Glasgow targets to protect the most vulnerable PSIDS.

6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

MoPR has formed DMP to enable decentralised model of disaster management with local collaboration.

Rationale

(1) Increased participation in disaster preparedness & mitigation

(2) Implementation of PM's 10 point plan

(3) Support as per local needs & common local disasters

(4) Building local capacities. ~~to respond~~

(5) Faster & effective response & recovery (Local bodies are first responders)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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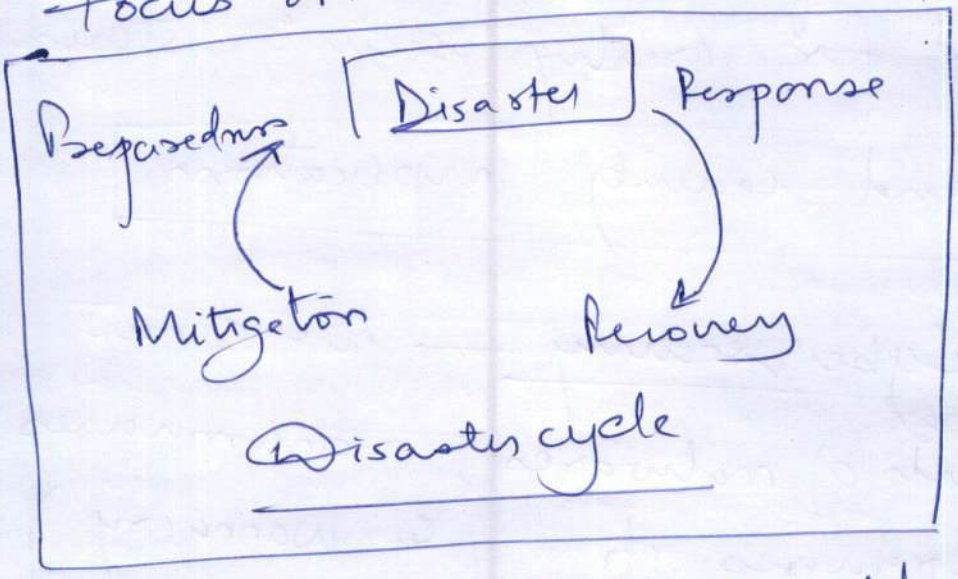
Key components

1. Women participation at forefront
2. Focus on all 4 disaster components



3. In line with NDMA guidelines.
National Disaster Management Plan, 2016
4. Building capacities of local rural bodies.

Way forward → Involve SHGs & Cooperatives (eg Mission Shakti — Orissa cyclone)

Raise awareness among bodies

Transfer funds, functions & functionaries to local bodies

Disasters require a decentralised response.

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

EDT refers to new technologies used for creating security issues.

Internal security implications

(1) Cyber security → Use of new kinds of malwares, ransomwares, spywares etc. (eg wannacry)

(2) Critical infrastructure targeted for disrupting economy (eg Chinese attack on Indian power infra)

(3) Border issues → Use of drones, advanced IEDs, spy tech etc. (eg attack by drone on Jammu IAF base)

(4) Terrorism → Increasing recruitment & radicalisation via new social media.

(5) Money laundering ~~for~~ → layering transactions using untraceable tools.

(6) Organised crime → Drugs delivery, procurement etc. by ~~placing~~ connecting via social media.

Way forward

(1) Indigenous R&D to develop counter technologies (eg DRDO developing anti drone tech)

(2) Collaboration across countries to increasing tracing & expedite investigation

(3) Capacity building on EDT of ~~[illegible]~~ enforcement agencies.

EDT represent a new faced emerging threat & require a collaborative & tech-led response.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's aim is to emerge as a major defence exporter for both strategic & economic reasons.

Impediments in defence exports

(1) Low level of technology as compared export giants — US, UK, Russia, Israel, France.

(2) Delays & cost overruns in projects → increases overall cost — reduces competitiveness

(3) Lack of Defence Agreements

(4) Already concentrated market by US; Russia.

Steps taken

(1) Defence indigenisation & Export Promotion Policy, 2020.

(2) Defence Agreements with developing countries (eg Vietnam)

(3) Targeting specific markets based on own capability (eg Brahmos to Phillipines)

(4) Defence Attaches to Indian Missions abroad.

(5) Lines of Credit to countries to import defence equipments.

Way forward

(1) Increased R&D to develop cost effective & ~~see~~ advanced technology (eg HSTDV by DRDO)

(2) Collaborate ~~to~~ with developed nations to improve tech.

(3) Time bound deliveries

Defence exports can raise India's image as a superpower.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space debris refers to waste generated due to various space activities (eg broken part of launch vehicle) that remains in space & orbits planets or sun. (It can be natural as well).

Issues with space debris

1. Kessler's syndrome → potential to lead to a cascade of collisions, increasing debris further.
2. Damage satellites in function
3. Can harm space stations & humans ~~abroad~~ aboard. (ISRO uses NETRA to save)
4. Potential to damage infra on earth if falls without full burning (eg China's debris fell in Indian Ocean recently)
5. Impacts space travel & space tourism.

Initiatives taken

1. Europe & Japan (ESA & JAXA) have collaborated with startups.
2. Remove Debri of UK — harpoon & net method
3. India has developed a self Eating Rocket — that burns up past work done.

Way forward

1. Raise the satellite post use to garbage orbit.
2. Tether the debri ~~to~~ close to atmosphere so that it burns up.
3. Multi missions on one satellite & international collaborations to reduce space material.
4. Invest in R&D globally to develop cost effective technology.

Advancement of satellite like internet, space tourism etc can further raise debris. It requires collaborative approach to protect both space & ground assets

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ONDC is a system of open source & network based space for buying & selling across range of services.

ONDC features
- Customers & sellers can connect irrespective of platform they use.
- Multiple services like rides, food delivery etc.

Inspired from UPI model

ONDC → make ecommerce inclusive & accessible

1. Reduced monopoly of big platforms like Amazon, Flipkart.
2. Equal chance for small sellers (eg MSMEs) to be discovered by customers.
3. Better & transparent price discovery mechanism.

(4) Reduced cost for small sellers to digitise

(5) Potential to increase digitisation will further expand reach of ecommerce.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

(1) Dispute resolution due to no single adjucitory authority.

(2) Low tech feasibility.

(3) Challenge to onboard sellers

(4) Opposition by private platforms.

(5) Issues of cyber security - privacy, confidentiality, data theft & breach etc.

Way forward

(1) Launch on a ~~pilot~~ pilot basis to asses adoption.

(2) Include ONDC in Data Protection Bill, 2019.

(3) Create awareness & skills in small sellers to increase onboarding.

ONDC can transform ecommerce.

11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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At recent Ministerial Conference of WTO, 'Geneva Package' was released. One of its components was around fisheries subsidy.

WTO Agreement

1. Govts must curb subsidies which lead to overexploitation of marine resources
2. Fisheries subsidies on supporting innovative tech, non harmful are excluded.

Concerns of India

1. No clause of differential special treatment for developing nations.
2. May impact livelihoods of millions of fish farmers

(3) Can impact food security (fishe production)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

(1) Focus on building environment friendly fishing tech (~~de~~ eg deep sea fishing) to escape WTO clause.

(2) Support capacity building of fishers (not direct distortion of trade & environment)

(3) Collaborate with like minded nations to raise concerns at WTO.

(4) Fisheries subsidies issue requires a more consultative & deliberative discussion further.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

HAM is a combination of BOT-Annuity (Build Operate Transfer) & EPC (Engineering Construction Procurement) model.

Advantages of HAM

1. Finance by both Govt & private sector increases viability
2. Ownership remains with Govt
3. Private sector recovers cost (collecting revenue by Govt transfers to private sector)
4. Assured revenue to private sector annually.

Interest moderated – reasons

1. ~~Lac~~ Low bids by private sector
2. Poor dispute resolution mechanism.
3. Covid has reduced participation
4. Delays in revenue transfers
5. Low number of participants
6. Low rise in revenue despite growth in road sector.

Way forward

1. Implement Kelkar Committee recommendations
2. Independent dispute resolution mechanism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Time bound transfer of revenues
— penalties for delay

(4) Inflation & growth indexed rise in revenue transfers.

(5) Reducing minimum bid to increase participant.

HAM can offer a robust model of Public Private Partnership (PPP) to develop road construction sector, if used efficently.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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MSP refers to minimum assured price at which Govt buys 23 notified crops from farmers.

MSP regime — Economically unsustainable

1. High fiscal deficit due to food subsidy (highest subsidy) on Govt.
2. Continuously increasing MSP with ~~sect~~ almost constant Central Issue Price further increases burden.
3. Makes export difficult due to non compliance with WTO
4. As Govt sops up grain → it raises price in the market.
5. Higher production than demand → reduces ~~Pri~~ Competitiveness.

MSP – agro ecologically unsustainable

1. Selective procurement of wheat, rice, sugarcane (FRP) has led to monoculture.

2. Water guzzling crops as against agro climatic zones (eg rice in Punjab – decrease in water table at ~70 cm/yr)

3. Reduced focus on millets, pulses → hidden hunger

4. MSP encourages higher production using chemical fertilisers, pesticides further damaging soil, water (eg blue baby syndrome – nitrate contamination)

5. Increasing salinity due to rice cultivation – flood irrigation

Alternative approaches

1. Increase procurement for millets, pulses, oilseeds

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Establish FCI godowns in neglected regions (eg Bihar, Orissa etc) to increase procurement here.

(3) Support transition to agro climate zone based crops → incentives to farmers.

(4) ~~Focus on~~ Increasing export competitiveness to reduce procurement (eg Transport & Marketing Scheme)

(5) Decentralised procurement by states - increase efficiency

(6) Support to food processing industry ~~to incre~~ reducing Govt procurement

(7) Contract Farming for assured prices.

MSP must be reformed to achieve ~~both~~ sustainable agriculture, farmer's income & productivity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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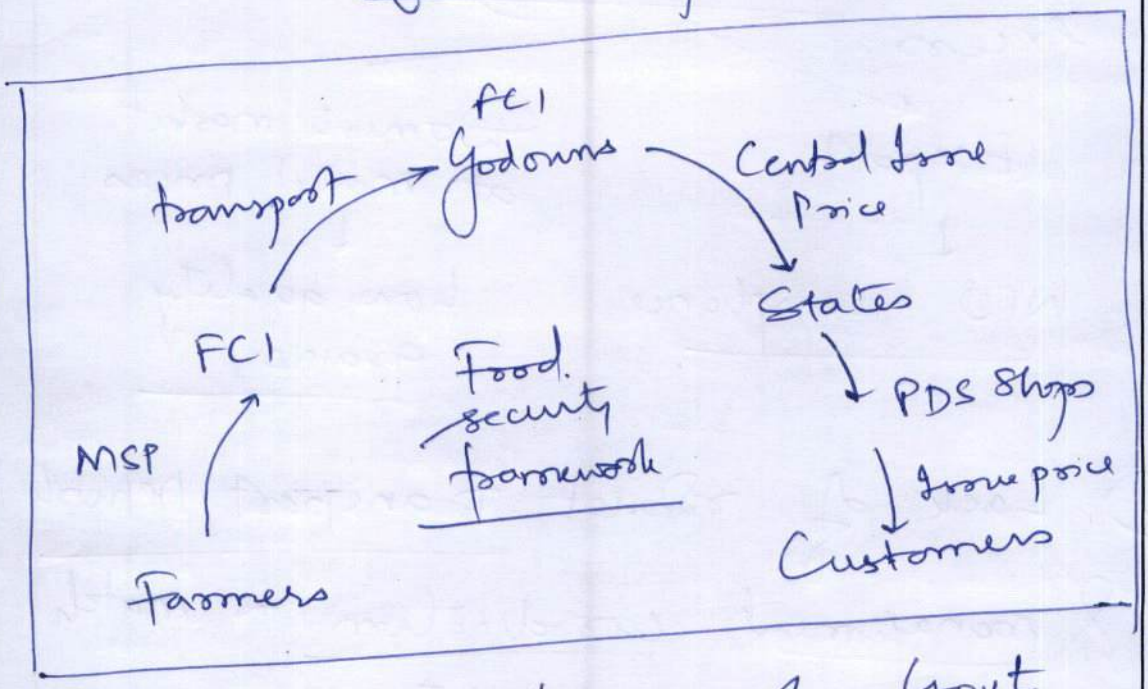
India follows a buffer stock policy to build food security.



As per above framework, Govt stores grains for PDS, other social security schemes & reserve.

Struggling with overflowing foodgrains — Reasons

① Poor storage capacity of FCI godowns (~93000 Cr food wastage in India - Niti Aayog)

(2) Open procurement policy of MSP
→ increases procurement

(3) Increasing production (~300 mn tons in 2021)

(4) Poor release policy in case of excess

Export → WTO incompliance

Domestic market at market prices → Low quality grains

(5) Lack of robust transport network & management coordination to match demand & supply states.

(6) Lack of usage of private warehouses

Way forward

(1) As per Shanta Kumar Committee,
→ (1.1) FCI must follow an automatic release policy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1.2) Decentralise procurement to State agencies in states like Punjab, Haryana.

(1.3) Increase collaboration with private warehouses

(1.4) Reduce PDS excess coverage from 67% to ~40%.

(2) Use e governance (G to G) to connect & match demand & supply across states.

(3) Decentralised Procurement Scheme — increase coverage

(4) WTO compliance to increase exports to nations like Egypt, Bangladesh

Buffer stock policy can enable accessibility & affordability of food grains if followed rationally.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's ports are the gateway to International trade which is 90% by volume by sea

Challenges faced by ports

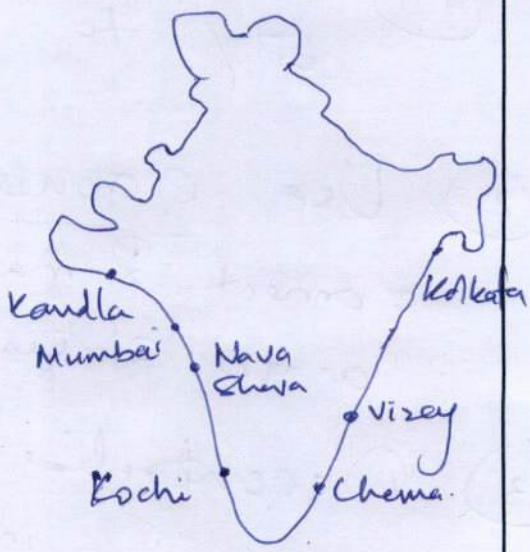

Fig. Ports in India

① Inability to handle larger vessels (poor ~~dre~~ dredging capacity)

② Mismanagement in Port Trusts.

③ Lack of dry ports for inland connectivity.

④ Use of sulphur fuels — increases emissions - against NDC targets.

Measures taken

(1) Sagarmala project

- Port modernisation
- Port infra
- Port led industrialisation
- Coastal community development

(2) Connectivity to international ports like Sri Lanka.

(3) Major Port Trusts Act.

Remedial measures

(1) Increase capacity to handle high volume vessels by increasing dredging capacity

(2) Green shipping to reduce emissions
→ low sulpheur fuel.

(3) Revise tariffs to make competitive

(4) Use of PPP models to increase investment & modernise infrastructure.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Carbon inequality refers to different ~~on~~ emissions & impacts of carbon.

Income & wealth inequality - C inequality

(1) Between nations → (1.1) Developed nations hog up carbon budget (IPCC → ~42% emissions by China, US, EU)

(2) (1.2) Increased use of fossil fuels for industrialisation in developed countries. (eg ~~coal in~~ Gas in US, historical emitter of coal)

(1.3) Increased consumption of meat, poultry etc → livestock methane emissions

(2) Within nations

(2.1) Richer sections use more fossil fuels (petrol, diesel for transport)

(2.2) Higher luxury requirements of Air Conditioners etc increases emissions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance of carbon inequality for India

1. Get adequate share in global Carbon Budget for development needs
2. Support overall goal of emission reductions (Panchamrita - Glasgow)
3. Inclusive growth by developing poorer sections.
4. Reducing poverty by increasing power consumption of underdeveloped & reducing for developed (current 1181 kwh per capita)

Measures taken
- → 'Phase down' & not phase out of coal at Glasgow
- → Paris & Panchamrita targets
- → Increasing reach of power to poor (Saubhagya scheme)

Ways to achieve

1. Increase climate finance from developed nations.
2. Tech transfer to support clean technology.
3. Renewable energy to balance carbon usage & control.
4. Emphasis on Common But Differential Responsibilities (CBDR) in global negotiations.
5. Inclusive growth within country by Carbon tax or sich → used for developmental expenditure.

Carbon inequality represents a threat to both environment & global growth. It can be resolved via collaborative approach to achieve SDG, 2030

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Landslides are a form of mass movement of debris under force of gravity on a steep slope.

Increased landslides

① Western Ghats in Mumbai region in monsoon

② Himalayas — recent death of tourists in Himachal area, Uttarakhand

③ Manipur railway landslides (North East)

Dominant development paradigm - unchanged

① Cutting of mountains for building roads, (eg Char Dham project)

② Hydropower usage across Himalayas.

(3) Deforestation increases soil & debris flow.

(4) Blasting by dynamite reduces rock capacity.

(5) Unsustainable tourism in geologically sensitive areas.

Modifications in development paradigm

(1) Environment Impact Assessment for seismic zones especially.

(2) Gadgil & Kasturirangan Committees ecologically sensitive zones.

(3) Recent Eco sensitive zones around Western Ghats by Supreme Court.

(4) Landslide zonation by Geological survey.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward

1. Landslide seismic zonation & projects mapping by GSI.
2. Balancing development with environment via minimum use approach
3. Strict implementation of EIA (CAG highlighted lapses)
4. Use of eco friendly technologies which do not require excessive blasting.
5. Usage of traditional & nature based solutions.
6. Disaster preparedness as per NDMA guidelines

We must live in harmony with nature & not at cost of nature.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Smart Border management (SBM) refers to use of ICT to manage border flows of people, goods & services

SBM → Balance legitimate flows & security

① Detect contraband goods to prevent smuggling. (eg metal detectors)

② Coordinate among multiple border agencies & forces (eg on China border - ITBP, Assam Rifles, Special Border Police) (using portals to share intelligence)

③ Overcome issues of difficult terrain across Pak, China borders (eg drones)

④ Increase people to people ties by people flows.

(5) Protect open borders (eg Nepal) via use of tech.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges

(1) Lack of infrastructure (eg electricity) to support tech.

(2) Demographic issues reduce usability (eg high population density on Bangladesh border)

(3) Chances of profiling & false cases.

(4) Counter technologies used by border irritants. (eg drones, IEDs)

Initiatives taken

(1) Development of Integrated Command Control Centre (ICCC)

(2) Drone technology & ~~drone~~ new liberalised Drone Rules, 2022

(3) Training of border forces in ICT.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward

(1) DRDO must expedite tech development.

(2) Integrate tech training in training courses of forces (eg NDA must offer a tech course for army)

(3) Increased recruitment of tech savvy engineers for border management tech.

(4) Integrate startups for defence technology.

Smart Border Management is the need of the hour to face the emerging threats.

19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Money laundering is the process of converting illegitimate money (usually from crime proceeds) to white legal money.

Globalisation is increasing interconnectedness & interdependence of world.

Linkages between globalisation & money laundering

1. Easier to invest in foreign shell companies.
2. Use of tax haven nations with low regulations (eg Cayman Islands)
3. Foreign investors with no domestic record used for transactions.

(4) Multiple flows between different nations make difficult to track

(5) Buying properties in different countries (eg Panama papers)

(6) Poor coordination among different countries' enforcement agencies eases laundering.

(7) Rigid ~~set~~ extradition rules in certain countries for investigation

Initiatives taken

International

(1) Financial Action Task Force (FATF) → to curb money laundering & terror financing.

(2) Interpol - for coordination of enforcement agencies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National

1. Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA)
2. Power to ED to attach property.
3. Increased enforcement post PMLA amendments.

Way forward

1. Identifying most prominent tax havens used.
2. Robust peer reviews under FATF.
3. Regular coordination & support among international agencies.
4. Use of technology to track transactions across nations.

Money laundering impacts both global & national economy & must be effectively tackled.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Artemis Accords ~~are~~ is a collaboration of nations led by USA for moon exploration. India is not a part.

India's stand

~~Need~~ ① Exploration for peaceful purposes.

② scientific motives for gaining knowledge.

③ Technology development & demonstration

Review past assumptions

(1) Space is a global good → however currently being explored on competitive lines.

(2) Space for tech application → Now scientific motives are also important.

(3) Use of space & moon for non exploitative purposes → however there are talks of space mining for minerals.

New global norms

(1) Space to support both exploration & economic development

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Collaboration of multiple nations to reduce cost

(3) Learning from tech transfers

(4) Strategic autonomy equally valid in space.

Space is a new domain of global development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK